IMPORTANT TO SLAVETRADERS.

Nov. 8.—The case having been summed up by counsel on both sides, Judge Nelson proceeded to charge the Ju-

Judge Nelson's Charge in Gordon's Case Conviction of Captain Gordon. UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT. on both sides, Judge Nelson proceeded to charge the Jury, as follows:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY—We have been exceedingly anxious to submit this case to you before the adjournment, inasmuch as we have felt it a duty to require that you should be kept together during the trial. So much time has been consumed by the learned counsed that we shall feel under the necessity of being very brief, and shall satisfy our duty in the case by calling your attention from the wide range of discussion which you have heard from the learned counsel on either side, to the real issues involved in this case, and upon which you should confine your deliberations in determining upon the guilt or innocence of the prisoner. Now, gentlemen, the prisoner is indicted under the fifth section of the act of 1820, which is, "That if any citizen of the United States, being of the ship's company of any foreign ship or vessel engaged in the slave trade, or if any person whatever, being of the ship's company or of any ship owned wholly or in part, or navigated for or in behalf of any citizen of the United States, shall forcibly confine or detain, or aid and assist in confining or detaining on board such vessel, any negro or mulatte, with intent to make him a slave, such person shall be adjudged a pirate, and on conviction shall suffer death." This is the law under which the prisoner has been indicted, and under which he must be convicted, if at all; and the various statutes which have been commented ucon, and many of which have been comnegroes on board such vessel, with intent to make them glaves. Under the statute which we have read to you, in order to make out the offence against the prisoner, it is necessary on the part of the government to prove either that he is a citizen of the United States or that the vessel on which he served, with which he was engaged in the slave trade, belonged in whole or in part to citizens of the United States. If the prisoner is a citizen of the United States then the crime charged against him of forcibly detaining these negroes may be made out, if he was no board of a foreign vessel. But if he was not a citizen of the United States, but a foreigner, then in order to charge him with the crime, it must appear that it was committed upon an American vessel, or at least a vessel owned in whole or in part by citizens of the United States. These two questions become, therefore, material, First-Was the prisoner at the bar a citizen? Now, proof is given by two witnesses that they knew both his father and his mother in Portland, Maine, before their marriage, and knew them after their marriage, in the same place, and knew them after their marriage, in the same place, and knew them after their marriage, when two or three years old. The question is upon this testimony, was the prisoner a native born citizen, born in Portland or in the United States? It has been argued by the counsel for the prisoner that there is some evidence haste that the mother, after the marriage, was in the abit of going with her husband, who was a sea captain, upon foreign voyages; and it is insisted that, upon this state of facts, the prisoner may have been born abroad. Perhaps, the presumption being upon the evidence that he was born in Portland—aprima facic case being made out that he was born in a foreign country, the father and mother being the output that he was born in a foreign country, the father and mother being the output has the was born in a foreign country, but touching at foreign and foreign and mother being output, but touching at f he was born in Portland—a prima facic case being made out that he was born there—the burden would rest upon him to show that he was born there—the burden would rest upon him to show that he was born a froed But we take it to be settled law that, if he was born in a foreign country, the father and mother being American citizens, not having the design of removing to a foreign country, but touching at foreign countries in the course of the voyages which the father made as a sea captain, if the father and mother were American citizens, the child, though born abroad, would still be regarded as an American citizen. Next, gentlemen, as to the character of the vessel. Was she an American reiscle or owned in whole or in part by American citizens? It appears that she was built in the United States and belonged to American citizens. Hat she made a voyage from England to Havana, and after her arrival as Havana it is insisted that she was sold and transferred by these American citizens. We have the account from Mr. Post, who owned three-four the of her at the time of the sale. He states that though he was not present at the time of sale, yet one of the other part owners, Mr. Knadson, was with the vessel as its master, and he reserved from Havana in March, 1850, the proceeds of the sale, and he had no doubt but she had been sold and transferred. And perhaps on this evidence it would be difficult to deany that a sale and transfer was made of this ressel out of these American owners, fo far at least as Kr. Post its concerned, and he says also that he accounted with the other part owners for their share of the price. The difficulty is this part of the case is this—that it is not enough to show that the title to this veniel was conveyed by these American owners in March, 1860. That is not aufficient, because before any change and be made of the character of a vessel, after it has seen proved that she belonged to American owners in the case, hat the prisoner should be a citizen, and also that the resel should be an American wesse tent of making them slaves. All it would be so far as the real merits are involved. New, you have the evidence, on the part of the government, of Martin, Green, Alexander and Hetelberg, four seamen on board of the Eric, who shipped in Havana in April, 1860, a short time after this alleged sale and transfer. They have detailed to you the circumstances of their employment as seamen, the cargo with which the vessel was laden at that port—some 150 or more hogsbeads of liquer, aumber of bearels of pork and beef, begs of bears, burrels of bread and rice, some 256 bundles of shocks, with
a corresponding aumber of hoops, for the purpose of being
subsequently manufactured into bearels or easks. New
it may be masterial in this case for you us inquire, in entering upon the consideration of this lesse, whether the
was a bogs ade carge for lawful trade and commerce, or
whother is was a carge fitted out and intended to be used
in the slave trade. The vessels was of engaging in the
slave trade, and the prisoner at he had a horse lawful
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and detaining them. It may undoubtedly be agreement
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all the propose but intended for that purpose, he re
master, who had the control and charge of the vocasel, in
procuring the cargo, in stowing it and in shapping the
semmen, is chargeable with a knowledge of these facts.
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procuring the cargo, in stowing it and in shapping the
semmen, is chargeable with a knowledge of these facts.
Now, these flow with the control and charge of the vocasel, in
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semmen, is chargeable with a knowledge of these facts.
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for the second which they have given of the vocasel, in
procuring the cargo, in stowing it and in shapping the
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mination. Now we have said that in order to sustain the charge against the prisoner upon this crime, it must appear that those negroes were forcibly confined and detained on board that vessel, for the purpose of making them slaves—for the purpose of bringing them to Cuba or elsewhere to make them slaves. This word "forcibly," which is a material element in the crime charged, does not mean physical or manual force. Even in the crime of robbery, in which force is a peculiar element of the orime, it being the taking violantly the property of another from his person, need not be accompanied with or consist of actual force—any conduct on the part of the orienter, the robber, putting the person deprived of his goods in bodily fear and terror, is equivaient to actual force. And so in this case. These negroes were collected at the place where they were put on board in barraccons, and were there under restraint by these persons, who turnished them at the ship's side. They were in bondage at the time, and under the control of these persons, who transferred them to the vessel. They came upon the dock of the vessel in that condition, and it would be strange indeed if it was made necessary by the law that it should be shown that they made personal physical resistance at the time against being put on board and detained on board under all these circumstances. It is sufficient that they were under moral restraint and fear—their wills controlled by this supprior power exercised over their minds and bodies; and any person participating in that forcible detention—that sort of detention—is a principal, participating in the guilt of the ofence. Then as to the intent of making them slaves. This, undoubtedly, is a question of fact for the jury. You must find it, but you can find it as an inference from the surrounding circumstances attending their being put on board and forcibly detained on board. If any other purpose, any lawful purpose, had been shown to you by the evidence in the case, undoubtedly it would have been pertinent and

CAMP LYON, NEAR POOLESVILLE, Md., Nov. 2, 1861. There is neither pleasure nor profit in a newspape controversy concerning official acts; but when one's character is ruthlessly assailed, it is a duty he owes to him self, his friends and to posthumous reputation to make an explicit refutation through the same channel in which the assault makes its first appearance. Conscious of the entire falsity of the too apparent invendoes and direct assault upon the Tammany regiment contained in what purports to be the official report of Colonel Hinks, of the battle of Ball's Bluff, our self respect, our regard for the good opinion of the friends who have as generously confided in us, and a sensitive regard for the fair repute the brave and true men under our respective commands, alike demand an early denial of these calumites contained therein. Justice and the truth of history demand that some of the more glaring misstatements should be goodfean referred to, though it is difficult to particularize when misstatements so generally prevail. The facts in relation to the occupation of Harrison's Island are briefly these—
Early Monday forences.

misstatements so generally prevait. The facts in real tion to the occupation of Harrison's biland are briefly these:—
Early Monday forenoon, the 21st ult., Major Bow relieved the companies of the Tramman regiment that on picket (eight in number), and marched them or double quick to Conrad's Ferry. The two remaining companies were hurried to the same destination under command of Captain Hogg. On arriving opposite Harrison's Island, about two miles below the forry, Major Bowe as samed, by orders, the superlistendence of the transports tion of troops from the Maryland shore to the island This arduous task, rendered doubty so by the madequate means turnished, was performed extirely by member of the Tammany regiment, under the supervision of Major Bowe and Lleutenant Abbott Colonel Hinks mether advisting, directing nor assisting in the perpicking and annoying labor. This duty was performed faithfully until we learned that the day had gon against us, and the beat running from the island to the Virginia shore had been swamped. Then we learned the Colonel Hinks, of the Musachusetts Ninetenanth, had arrived and had assumed command of the troops on the island, when search was immediately instituted for him for the purpose of devising some means for the transpiback from the Virginia shore of the wounded famishing and discomitted comrades in arms who were pitcously appealing to us for secon. The search was unsuccessful for near two hours On applying to him, however, to know what should be done in the premises, the application was met with. back from the Virginia shore of the wounded, famishing and discountited comrades in arms, who were pitcously appealing to us for succor. The search was unsuccessful for near two hours, on applying to him, however, to know what should be done in the premises, the application was met with a curt, unfeeling and supercilious response from the ligs of Col. H., who manifested no interest in the matter. Thus thrown upon our own resources, the companies of the Tammany regiment then on the island were placed in the lutrench metals, where they remained all night, during a childing storm, until the forence of the next day, when, deeming it unsafe to leave exposed the shores of the Potomac for three or four miles before an exultant enemy, Major Bowe, as a prudential measure, ordered the Tammany companies, hitherto on picket, to their former peats. Then, and not until then, was Col. Hink's regiment called upon to dee particle of duty, either in guarding the island or taking care of the wounded. The men of the Tammany regiment manifested throughout the most steadfast devotedness, nor did any number of them, as Col. Hinks plainly intimates, evince the remotest disinclination to do duty on the island, though almost famishing for want of nourishment, and chilled to the bone by the inclement blasts of wind and rain.

With the Massachusetts Fifteenth and Twentieth, Cali. on the Bano, the control of the bone by the incommon nourishment, and chilled to the bone by the incommon blasts of wind and rain.

With the Massachusetts Fifteenth and Twentieth, California Second, and the Rhode Island Third battery, who fought side by side with the Tammany in the flerce and sanguinary conflict which resulted so disastrously, we are willing to leave our reputation, confident that we will receive from these brave compatriots the highest meed of praise.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

SUNDAY, Nov. 10, 1861. No change in the course of trade has yet dereloped itself. Up to the present date our exports of produce and merchandise exceed our im ports by nearly three millions of dollars, and every vessel in port is at once taken up to carry food to Europe. Nothing but the impossibility of moving freight to the seaboard, after the close of canal navigation, will arrest the flow of produce to Europe. Our importations are swelled just now by the receipt of foreign woolleum for the troops Our New England manufacturers-whose memo rable protest against the clothing of our soldiers, except with their cloths, has been published in all the journals—have been outgeneraled by the War Department, and it is to be hoped that the biankets which they refused to sell, except at a high profit, may remain on their hands. The foreign blankets, as a general rule, are very superior to theirs. The tables for the week and year to date

Total for the week. \$3,049,081 4,255,180 1,929,400
Previously reported. 207,954,488 200,156,743 107,006,756 Since January 1. \$211,088,379 204,411,923 108,936,155

EXPORTS OF PRODUCE AND MERCHANDISE. 1859. 1861.
For the week.....\$1,280,540 1,743,495 3,332,052
Previously reported. 55,068,086 79,675,122 107,985,531

Since January 1 .. \$56,338,635 81,418,617 111,287.583 EXPORTS OF SPECIE. 1860. 1860. 1861. 1860. 1861. 1860. 1861.

Since January 1... \$60,590,802 42,220,721 3,256,885 The first heavy receipts of gold from Europe for some weeks arrived on Wednesday last, but as the foreign gold goes to the Mint to be coined, they will not affect the bank average to be shown to-morrow. A week ago the banks showed a specie average of \$41,271,080, being a decrease of \$969,536 from the week previous. This average was a rising one, and on Monday nearly a million from California went into bank. On Thursday the banks paid into the Sub-Treasury \$3,500,000 in coin. There was but one call upon them during the week for ten per cent of the second \$50,000,000 loan. These figures will serve as a reliable basis for an estimate of the amount of specie which will be shown tomorrow. It is the aim of the Sub-Treasury to have the receipts and disbursements of the Sub-Treasury balance each other, so that, on the one hand. the government may always have a working balance here to its credit, while, on the other, the specie reserve of the banks is not needlessly diminished. Under the operation of this system the specie fund held in bank and Sub-Treasury here can suffer no diminution, export by a foreign drain or shipments to the interior. The former, we know, does not exist; the operations of the latter can only be temporary. We have sent from New York, in the past three months, something like \$5,000,000 to Chicago, St. Louis, Washington and Western Virginia. As,

gold now lying idle in our bank vaults could be distributed throughout the country. The loans last Monday showed a further decrease of \$3,247,626 being a decrease of over \$12,000,000 in three weeks. Even this vigorous contraction fails to refleet the actual amount of the popular subscription. During his recent visit to this city Mr. Chase stated that the popular subscription to the 7.30 Treasury notes amounted to about a million dollars daily, the amount received at New York affording no guide to the operations of the government agents in New England, Pennsylvania and the West. The subscriptions would have been more liberal here but for the red tape arrangements of the Treasury Department, by which a monopoly of the one-fifth per cent was granted to six individuals. The six were well chosen, and have done well as a general rule. But if, instead of confining the agency to these gentlemen, every banker who was willing to receive sub scriptions had been recognized as an agent, the amount received at the Treasury would have been considerably larger, As it is, a successful landing on the Southern coast, or a substantial victory on the Potomac, would impart an impetus to the popular subscription. Quite a number of our wealthy men have not subscribed a dollar as yet. As soon as they see that the triumph of the government i assured, and that the 7.30 notes are as substantial a security as the bonds of the United States were before secession was heard of, they will basten to

The money market is easier than it was a week ago. The effort of lenders to mark up demand oans to seven per cent has failed again, and money can now be borrowed everywhere at six. First class paper rules at 61/2 a 7; single names, strictly prime, at 8 a 10 per cent; while jobbers' paper, of lower grade, ranges from 1 per cent a month upwards. It is fair to presume that the bulk of the losses of our merchants through the repudiation of Southern indebtedness has now been realized, and that houses which have fairly stood their ground up to this time can no longer be justly regarded with suspicion. As to the future of the money market, there is but one opinion. Money cannot rise above 7 per cent in open market so long as trade remains in its present condition, and so little business is done on credit. It is not generally supposed, however, that money can rule for any length of time much below 7 per cent, so long as the government pays 7.30 for all amounts which are offered.

The foreign exchange market is in a condition of uncertainty. It closed yesterday quite firm for bankers' biks on London at 107% a %, and for bankers' bills on Paris at 5.30 a 5.31%, with very few bills offering at the lower figures. The firmness of the market, however, arose less from any briskness in the inquiry for bills than from an unwillingness of bankers to sell. We are rapidly approaching a season when shipments of grain must be largely reduced. Contrary to custom. we shall have no cotton or tobacco to send for ward during the winter. The supply of exchange will consequently be very limited, and bankers are naturally unwilling to enter upon the winter season with an adverse balance on the other side of the water. If by any chance a successful landing at the South should lead to the opening of a cotton port, exchange would rapidly fall, as there is no inducement for any increase in our imports at present. Otherwise the opinion of experienced iscrehants appears to be that the exchange market will remain inactive for some time to come, and that rates will rather rise than fall.

The following table shows the course of the stock

market during the past week and month:-| Cot. 12. Oct. 19. Oct. 28. Nov. 2. J N. Y. Central. 75% 45% 45% 45% 47 N. Y. Central. 75% 78 77% 79 Beading. 35 35% 35 35% Eric. 31% 31% 31 23% Michigan Central. 47% 50 48% 48% South. guaranteed 39 38% 35 39% Hilmois Central. 66% 67% 65% 61% Galena. 70% 71% 70 70% Galena. 70% 71% 70 70% Galena. 118 117 188 118 Hudson River. 36% 37% 36 38% Pacific Mail. 92% 93% 91% 96 Oct. 12. Oct. 19. Oct. 26. Nov. 2. Nov. 9 43 M 78 M 35 M 32 M 50 39 62 M 70 50 M

The course of prices has been irregular during

the week. As a general rule, stocks are scarce, and the bears find difficulty in effecting their deliveries. But the public appear to have neglected the Stock Exchange pending the suspense in regard to the naval expedition. The prevailing notion in the street is that disasters—unless they were overwhelming-would not operate to depress prices as much as successes would tend to inflate them. People seem, in fact, more hopeful then they were. They think they see their way to the end o war, and are not inclined to sacrifice their property at war prices. In some stocks on the list there has been a good deal of realizing since last week. Many operators in Pacific Mail had fixed upon par as a good point at which to realize profits, and accordingly, when the stock touched that point, they sold out. Hence the price has fallen back from par to 981/4 a 99. There is no reason to suppose, however, that this very mer-curial stock has reached its highest point. The earnings of the company are larger than they have been for years, and if the dividends are kept down to twenty per cent annually, the only reason for this policy is that the directors wish to accu-mulate a handsome surplus. Exclusive of the profit on the charter of the Baltic and Atlantic, it is believed that the company is earning forty per cent on its capital. Toledo has changed hands in large amounts during the week. The road is doing rather better than last year, and negotiations are again on foot which may lead some morning to the discovery that the floating debt of the company has been disposed of and that dividends are about to be resumed. Nothing further has been said about the dividend on the Galena: the money for its payment is said to be on hand. Burlington and Quincy has risen 3 per cent during the week. It seems to be generally supposed that the end of the pending imbroglio in which this road s concerned will be the acquisition by the Burlington and Quincy road of the road from Galesburg to Burlington at a rate which will make its whole line of 280 miles average something like \$36,000 a mile. On this cost the friends of the property reckoned that the company could pay 10 per cent dividends annually. Among State stocks, Missouris continue active, the price averaging from 43 to 44 per cent-at which rate the whole State debt could be purchased for \$10,000,000. Speculators seem to think that Gen. Hunter will not need to fight any battles to set Missouri straight, and that Governor Gamble, at the next meeting of the Legislature, will be enabled to present an exhibit which will prove the capacity of Missouri to meet the interest on her debt regularly. It constitutes, as is known, a first mortgage on railroads, in actual operation, which have cost \$39,000,000 to build. Several holders of Eric preferred stock are dis-

cussing a project for the retirement of the assessment scrip and coupons held by trustees, under the reorganization of this company. These are its only liabilities presently due, and alone stand be. tween the holders of the preferred shares and an immediate dividend upon the same. Their present form is such as greatly to impair their value, as shown by the fact that sales have been recently made at the Stock Exchange as low as 69. It is in the power of the company, by funding them, at once to give them a much higher value, and in this way greatly to advantage their holders and remove the only remaining drawback upon the credit and standing of the company. Such a step consequently would be most beneficial to all parties concerned. If the company would agree to fund this indebtedness, in, say ten year income bonds, however, the internal exchanges rule uniformly in favor of New York, it is a mere question of time for your consideration and decision whether or irransfer was not a part of the original plan of ago at this engagement of the vessel in the slave and as such colorable and not bone fade. This, or, is a question for your consideration and the colorable and not bone fade. This, or, is a question for your consideration and the colorable and not bone fade. This is a mere question of time when this colin will return to this city. So far as when this colin will return to this city. So far as when this colin will return to this city. So far as when this colin will return to this city. So far as the general prosperity of the country is concerned shares, and would willingly take the bonds to be ignered in proportion to the shares they note. It is in an cavelope addressed Prof. Perier, Bosson, Mass. this indebtedness, in, say ten year income bonds.

probable there is not a single holder of this class of stock that would not gladly do the same if it would remove this debt, as by the 1st of January next it will probably only amount to 8 per cent of the preferred shares. This indebtedness being removed, we may safely make the following estimat of the gross and net earnings of the company for the present fiscal year:-

\$2,166.66 1,938,440

Surplus after payment of interest and dividend on proferred shares. \$228,227

This cannot be considered an over estimate of the earnings for the present fiscal year. They are only a trifle greater than those for 1858-7, while the increase for the first month of the present year is nearly \$100,000. The traffic of the road was never so great as at present, and the prospec for the future never so good. There is pro enough in the country, seeking a market at high prices, to keep the road fully employed for a year to come. As the Mississippi is closed by the blockade, all the produce of the West must not only be sent to market over our great lines of publie works, but that section of the country must also be supplied over them with an immense amount of merchandise formerly received through the Missis-sippi river. Hence their rapidly increasing busi. ess. Thus far it has been chiefly in one directionoutward bound. The return current is now set ting in, which must swell into a vast volume. The railroads connecting the interior with tide-water will hereafter have all they can do in both direc tions at remunerative prices. The Eric Railroad commences its new career at a most favorable juncture. Let its financial correspond to its busiess position, and with good management not only can dividends on its preferred stock be paid, but upon its common stock. It is the duty of the directors, as we have no doubt it will be their pleasure. when they come to look at the subject, to take step so manifestly for the interest of all parties Another reason why the funding of the debt refer-red to can be made with entire safety, is the valuable property which the company, through the Long Dock Company, own at Jersev City, which is not wanted for the business of the road. This, in a few years, will probably produce a sum much larger than the amount of bonds proposed to be issued.

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT. SATURDAY, Nov. 9-6 P. M.

20 a 30 bbis. pots at \$5 31% a \$5 37% and pearls at BREADSTOFFS.-Flour-The market for common grades

of State and Western flour was rather easier, while the in the main, unchanged; the sales, however, were some ess active, and embraced about 13,000 bbls., closing with in the range of the following quotations:-

35 a \$1 s0 for white Canada, \$1 38 a \$1 45 for white Ohio and Indiana, \$1 40 a \$1 50 for white Michigan, \$1 24 a \$1 25 for Canadian club, chiefly for future delivery; \$1 30 a 1 35 for red State, \$1 32 a \$1 33 for red State, \$1 26 a \$1 37 for mber lows and Green Bay, \$1 22 a \$1 26 for Milwaukee club, \$1 20 a \$1 23 for Racine spring, and \$1 18 a \$1 27 5 for chicago spring. Corn was in good request at \$26. advance, while sales here and for future delivery footed up about 2:5,000 bushels at 64c. a 645c. for Western mixed for shipping, and at 65c. a 67c. for Western mixed for shipping, and at 65c. a 67c. for Western white. Rye was quiet at 81c. for North river. Berley was steady and in fair brewing dermand, with sales of 7,500 bushes at 63%c. for State, and at 65c. for Canada East. Oats were selling moderately at 42c. a 42%c. for Western and at 43c. a 44c. for State.

Copyex.—The market was quiet and prices were steady. Sales were unimportant. A small lot of 150 bags Maracabo sold on private terms.

Cotyon.—The market was firm, with sales of 700 bales, part to spinners, within the range of 24%c. a 24%c. for middling uplands.

Farmenrs.—Engagements were moderate and lower for Liverpool, to which port 40,000 a 50,000 bushels of corn and wheat were engaged at 10%d. for corn, and at 11c. a 11%d. for wheat, in bulk and ships bags; flour at 2s. 6d. and dead weight at 32s. 6d. To London rates also favored shippers. Wheat was at 11d. a 11%d. in bulk and ships bags; flour at 2s. 6d. and dead weight at 32s. 6d. To London rates also favored shippers. Wheat was at 11d. a 11%d. in bulk and ships bags; flour at 2s. 6d. and dead weight at 32s. 6d. To London rates also favored shippers. Wheat was at 11d. a 11%d. in bulk and bags, and flour was reported at 32c. for wheat and at 86c. for flour.

First.—Dry cod was quiet and prices were unchanged. Mackerel more firm and in good demand. The sales within two or three days have embraced about 1,600 bbls. at \$7.75 for No. 1, \$6 for No. 2

ongagements reported, probably to fill up, at 21c. for wheat and at 80c. for four.

First.—Dry cod was quiet and prices were unchanged. Mackerel more firm and in good demand. The saies within two or three days have embraced about 1,600 bbls. at 37 75 for No. 2. No. 3 were scarce and firm, but quoted at \$4 a \$4 25. Herring were in good demand, with saies of scaled at 21c. a 25c., and at 14 a 18c. for No. 2.

Har.—The market was quiet and sales less active. The transactions within three or four days embraced 6,000 bales North river, at 65c. a 70c. for shipping lots, and at 75c. a 80c. for city use.

Hors were in fair brewing demand. The supplies were larger, and small sales of choice were reported for export at 22 cents, while the most was doing at 14c. a 10c., according to quality.

Induce—The market continued to rule with great firmness and bouyancy. Mani's, in moverate quantities, changed hands at at 60c. a 31 36 cash; common to fair was steady at 50c. a 70c., and good to prime quality at 85c. a \$1 40. six months. The chief operations were on speculation. Small sales lengal were reported at \$2 a \$2 25, chiefly for cash, and of Guatemala, at \$1 10 cash.

Inon.—The market was dull. The last sales of Scotch hag of moment embraced 150 tone best brands, from yard, at \$24 50, 6 months.

Lexa was firm and active. The sales within two or three days past have embraced 4,800 pigs Gelena and 25 tons Spanjsh at \$1,00 cash.

Links.—Common R. Cakiand was in steady demand, with sales within two or three days of 1,700 bbis, at 80c. Lump was scarce and nominal at \$1, 3 and 6 months.

Morasers.—The market was quiet and sales limited, at 24c. a 28c. for Cubas.

Morasers.—The market was quiet and sales limited, at 24c. a 25c. for Cubas in good demand at \$1 co, and quarts, in boxes, sold at \$3 25, cash; pints do., \$44 - less three per cent cash. City linesed was higher, with sales in the last three or four days of 20,000 gallons, reported at 75c. Crude patroleum sold at 18c.

Provisions.—The market was heavy and dull, white saies

a 6c.
SESTR.—Small lots of new clover were sold at 7½c. a 8c.;
timothy was unchanged; linseed continued firm, with
sales of Calcutta in Boston at \$2.15, since held at \$2.20 a 12 25.

Syuar.—Owing to the inclemency of the weather the alcs were light, andembraced some 200 a 200 hhds. Cubs, n lots, mostly at 7%c. a 8%c., and 76 boxes on private

iorms.

Tallow was firm and in active domand. The sales within the last two or three days embraced about \$0,000 lbs. Western and city, good to prime quality, at 93c a

ibs. Western and city, good to prime quality, at 9%c a 9%c.
The was firm, with an upward tendency in prices, especially for black. Sales within two or three days have embraced about 4,000 half chests green and toblong, with Soucheng on private terms.

The.—Pig was firm, and Banca was exhausted. Straight, in small lots, sold at 27%c., now held higher. Plates were in active demand, with sales recently of 3,000 a 4,000 boxes assorted descriptions, mostly to go West, at full prices, closing with an upward tendency.

Whenever.—The market was active, with sales of 1,800 bbls. at 20%c. a 21c.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HAMMER'S CELEBRATED FRESH BREWED CHAM pagne Ale on draught, at No. 833 Broadway, corner of Thirteenth atreet.

EXCURSIONS.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND.
Fare six cents by Staten Island ferry, foot of Whitehall stret, between the Battery and South ferry. Roats leave every hour from 6.4 M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays every half hour to 7 P. M.

READ AND REJOICE.—ARE YOU IN LOVE! THEN I learn the worst "how to functions the object of your affection" from a highly interesting book, which has been the means of making thousands of lampy marriages, and

A RMY AND NAVY PAY AND DEPERRED AND DIS A puted claims on the various Departments collected to JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker. No. 39 Nassau atreet, opposite the Post office, New York.

NEW YORK AND ERIE SECOND MORTGAGE N. Bonds.—Holders of these bonds not yet exist twenty years are requested to present their bonds will yet at the office of the company, at the foot of Duar for extension. Those unwilling to extend will resent interest for their bonds, from parties who are westend them, on presenting them at said office on and Thursday of each week, from 10 to 13 o'clock, that day of December.

New Your, Nov. 8, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STRAMSHIP COM-pany, New York, Nov. 9, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of (9) new per cent out of the surplus profits of the company, payable to stockholders at this office on Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1861 at 10 A.M. By order of the Board, St. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

WANTED—A LOAN OF \$50, BY A WIDOW LADY living near Fifth avenue, in a nice house, for which the will give first class Royms and Board. Address Frudence, box 214 Herald office.

\$3.800.—FIRST MORTGAGE ON REAL ESTATE
for the state of th \$30.000 TO LEND-ON FIRST CLASS MORT-city of New York. No commission charged, Mone but prin-cipals need apply. Apply to E. RANDOLPH ROBINSON, at Noyee 4 Tracy's law offices, 50 Wallarget.

A 7 77 BLEECKER STREET—MONEY LIBERALLY, advanced to any amount on diamonds, watches, jewelry, pianos, segars, dry goods, &c. N. B.—Pawnbrokers tickets bought. H. NEWTON, 77 Bleecker street, up staffs.

A T III GRAND STREET, THREE DOORS WEST OF Broadway-Money advanced on Watches, Diamonds, swelry, Plate, Dry Goods and personal property of every esscription, or bought and sold, by JOSEPH A JACKSON, until the property of the state of the st AT J. H. BARRINGER'S, 212 BROADWAY, ROOM IS.—This old established office advances the highest sums, or buys for cash, Morchandles, Dismonds, set or unset; Pearls, Watches, Plate, Optical Instruments, &c. 212 Broad-way, room Is, up stairs.

A 7 65 NASSAU STREET, ROOM NO. 2-A. FONIG MAN contigues to pay the highest price for Diamands, Watches, Jewery, &c., and makes cash advances on the same, on liberal terms. All business confidential. A T NO. 9 CHAMBERS STREET—MONEY TO LOAN TO the well known and old established ISAC, Boker and Commussion Merchant, No. 9 Chambers street. N. B.—No busineas transacted on Saturday.

LOAN OFFICE.—MONEY LENT TO ANY AMOUNT.
doesned gold and silver Watches, &c. For sale at cost, unredoesned gold and silver Watches, so did silver Tes Set, &c., by
A. ADOLPHUS, 429 Pearl street, corner of Chambers atreet.

IBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS Watches, Plate and Jewelry, or bought for cash at the highest price. Persons having did Gold or Silver to sell can-not do better than call on LOUIS ANRICH, 725 Broadway.

\$20,000 TO ADVANCE, BY HENRY HYMAN, 480
Broadway, room No. 3, on Watches, Diamonds and merchandiae of every description, from \$10 and opwards. Merchants in want of money will do well to call. Business strictly confidential.

CLOTHING.

A GREAT DEMAND FOR CLOTHING.—LADIES AND gentlemen having any cast off Clothing, Furniture, Car-bets and Jowelry, will receive the highest price by calling on r addressing A. HARRIS, 588 Taird avenue. Ladies at-ended by Mrs. Harris.

A TTENTION.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, IF YOU wish to secure the full value for your cast off Clothing, Carpets, Furniture and Jewelry, and not to be humbinged by false, pipe offerers, the best you can do it to send a note of the full pipe of the area of the best you will be sure to receive 50 per cut; the full pipe, where you will be sure to receive 50 per cut; think, IST Sixth avenue, between Tanih and Eleventh streets.

A TTENTION.—THE SUREST WAY POR LADIES AND Al. gentlemen to dispose of their cast off Clothing Ferniture, Carpeta, Jowelry, Ac., is to send a note to A. DUCAS 218 Seventh avenue, between Twenty-lourth and Twenty fifth stress. There will be nothing in exchange offered The best prices paid in cash. Ladies attended to by Mrs. D

AT THE OLD STAND, 134 SEVENTH AVENUE, EZEKIELS

guarantees to pay the ofollowing prices for ladies' and gentlemen's east off Wearing Apparel.—
From \$5 to \$40 for Silk Bresses 200 for Coats.
from \$5 to \$20 for Coats.
from \$5 to \$7 for Pants.
Also, Carpets, Furniture, Jewelry, &c.
A note by post punctually attended to by K.
Ladies attended to by Mrs. E.
Ladies attended to by Mrs. E. Ladies attended to by Mrs. E.

An and GENTLEMEN.

Never can you meel with a better opportunity to dispose of your cast off Wearing Apparel for such a high price as a present offered by E., 72 Sixth avenue, near Waverley piace as I have a great domand for them to supply our orders therefors I guarantee to pay 50 per cent more than ever wan paid for the same before by any others. Ladies attended by Mrs. E. Carpets and Jewelry bought. Please remember No. 79 Sixth avenue.

A TTENTION, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—WANTED, a lot of cast of Clothing, Furniture, Carpeta, &c. I will only the best price, by calling on or addressing M. Abrahams, 23 Seventh avenue, between Twenty-afth and Twenty-six.

A CARD.—GENTLEMEN'S NEW AND LEFT OFF A Clothing purchased for the Western market, in large or small lots, for which the full value will be paid, without has gilling or seking to impose. Please call at the store, or ad-dress Thos. D. Conroy, 44 Centre street.

AT 481 PEARL STREET—A LARGE QUANTITY OF Cast off Clothing wanted, to fill up orders from the West, First rate prices will be given and cash paid in current mo-ney. Apply to J. MORONEY, 481 Pearl street, next block to Chalhain. A THE CALIPORNIAN AND WESTERN AGENCY Kore the highest price can be obtained for cast of Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry, &c. For Silk Dresses, from \$25 for Coats, from \$2 to \$18; for Pants, from \$1.00 to \$4. A note addressed II. Harris, SSS Bowery, opposite Great

A GREAT DEMAND FOR CLOTHING, -LADIES AND

All gentlemen having any cast off Clothing, Furniture and Carpets will receive the highest price by calling on or ad dressing C. MISH, 32 Seventh avenue, between Twenty ninth and Thirtieth streets. Ladies attended by Mrs. Mish. A RARE CHANCE.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, I A want a large lot of Coat Of Clothing, Carpets and Furni-niture for the Western market. I promise to pay the highest price for them, by calling on or addressing M. ELLIS, Se Seventh avenue, between Sixteenth and Soventeenth streets. Ladies attended by Mrs. Ellis.

A TTENTION, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—IF YOU A want to get the full value for your Cast Off Clothing carpets, Furniture and Jewelry, the best you can do is used a noise to F. HARRIES, 168 Seventh avenue; there you can be convinced you will be dealt with to your satisfaction For Bilk Dreases, from 35 to 530; for Cosis, from 35 to 530; for Cosis, from 35 to 530; theed you will be dealt with to your a tase, from \$3 to \$30; for Coals, from on \$1 to \$6. Please don't forget, is Twenty-lirst atreet. Ladies attended

A BETTER CHANGE THAN RVER FOR LADIES AND A gentlemen to obtain the highest price for their Cast Off Clothing. I guarantee to pay the following prices.—For Sike Dresses, from \$40 to \$40; from \$5 to \$20 for Coats; from \$2 to \$7 for Pauls; sino Carpets, Furniture and Jewelly, Please call on or address J. ANHALT, 158 Seventh avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets. Ladies attended by Mrs. Anhalt.

LOST AND FOUND.

CAME ADRIFT—AT COMMUNIPAW, NEW JERSEY on Sunday, November 3, a Water Boat, with a force pump on board, &c. The owner far requested to call, prove property and take it away, or it will be sold to pay expenses.

JOHN TARKER. FOUND—IN A MADISON AVENUE AND WALL
furest omnibus, a Purse containing a sum of Money. The
owner can have the same by proving property and paying
for this advertisement, on application at my office.
L. R. CHESBROUGH, 70 Wall street.

L. R. CHESHROUGH, 70 Wall street.

I OST-ON SATURDAY, NOV. 9, PROM 163 DUANE
street, a black and tan Terrier Bog, with white apot on
his breast; is called Bergman, Any one returning him will
receive \$5 reward.

I OST-ON SUNDAY, DRIVING THROUGH CENTRAL
Park, a Hebrew Book, with red cover. If returned to
279 Grand street, the finder will be thankfully rewarded. Inquire from three fill 8.

OST-A BOND, SIGNED BY WILLIAM MATHEWS?
In favor of George H. Peck and Joseph H. Godwin, for
\$3,750. A suitable reward will be given by leaving it at 118
Elizabeth street.

OST-A DOG, ON NOVEMBER 10, NEAR PALACE If Garden; a large sized poodle; brown ears, right eye defective; answers to the name of Faro. The finder will be callably rewarded if returned to 494 Broadway.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE, NO. 1,816, FOR Haven Railroad Company, standing in my name. All persons are forbidden to negotiate said stock, a now certificate having been applied for.
JOHN WALKER, Aslor place, New York.

RESTAURANTS. A LARGER THING THIS WHEK THAN LAST.—
Three cent ale houses all around, but they cannot bee
SERGEANTS OF THE Sequent Prese Lunch of three courses.
60 William street, between Cedar and Pine. Best of
Liquors.

Liquors.

Liquors.

Liquors.

ENGLISH MUTTON. ENGLISH TURBOT AND SOLES.

Hare Soup, Rosat Pleasants, Partridges, &c., for dinner
on Monday. Green Turde So up Jugged Bare, English Mutton, on Tuestay. For sales—Esulish Mutton, Han, Bacon,
Wainuts, Stilton and Goster Cheese, Yarmouth Blosters,
Scotch Finon Haddies, i. ng, Oatmeal, Peasmeal, Barlish
Mudius, Crumpets, Sally Lunn Tes, Cakes, &c., T. RICHARDSON, Agent, 60 Malden Line, corner of William street,
Dunlop's Ale on draught.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, 25 WEST HOUSTON STREET.

Jumpy Michaels will positively be in the chair to receive his fractula this evening. H. SMITH, Proprietor. OYSTERS.—THE BEST STEWS, THE FINEST ROASTS, the largest Fries, and the mammeth Saddle Rocks can always be found at LiBBYS, 139 Fulton street, near the Herald office. N. B.—Oysters opened without cracking, thereby avoiding fine pieces of shell.

VERDICT OF THE PUBLIC.—THE BEST AND ONLY glass of pure home brewed Ale at three cents, the best Sandwiches and the finest Balmoral Whiskey Punches, are to be had at the City Ale Vauits, one door from Tammany Hall, opposite the Park. Signed. UNANIMOUS.

----COAL. COAL.—LOCUST MOUNTAIN, LEHIGH, PEACH ORchard and Broad Mountain, warranted to be genuine
articles, at lowest market price. Also Liverpool Orrel and
Engish House Cannel, of the first qualities. HENRY
HEEVE, corner of Canal and Centre and corner of Jane
and West streets.

SEGARS AND TOBACCO. TO THE EIGHEST SMOKERS, -PLEASE TO CALL AT PERSONAL

CENTRAL PARK, SUNDAY AFTERNOON—WILL, THE young lady warring a striped purple dress, black and white plaid shaw, blue hat with cherry strings, accompanied by another, wearing a fur cape, and a gentieman, favor one of the three young gentlemen, who rode by in a two seats deather, wearing a property of the Haraid, by addressing a new to C. Bolton, bot 2,833 New York Post office, stating where a note may reach her?

INFORMATION WANTED—OF ESTHER M. WREB-who came to this city about 16 years ago. Any informa-tion of her whereabous will be thankfully received by her elster, Julia Vauness, No. 6 Amity places.

NOTICE.—IF PRANCIS IRWINE, OTHERWISE MCAnnally, and John McAnnally, or eliber of them, well
write to their father, Francis McAnnally, otherwise McNally,
or Dungannon, in the county of Tyrone, Ireland, baker, they
will hear from him to their advantage, he having now a comfortable home for them, and has acquired a good deal of
property since they emigrated. Any one cosing this advectissement and knowing their address would fonfer a favor by
letting them know, or any information concerning them
would be thankfully received by addressing Francis McAnnelly, Dungannon, county Tyrone, Ireland.

NELLIE-IF FROM THE WEST-SIXTEENTH ST. Union square; please answer if you are the Nellie re-ferred to. CHAS. A. C.

THOMAS PITZPATRICK LEFT LOCKLAND, OHIO, IN 1844, and enlisted at Newport, Ky. His brother, who is a volunteer in the Sixteenth regiment Indiana Voluneera, Col. Hackleman, Gen. Banks' division, is unrious to heas ants him to write.

PATRICK FITZPATRICK.

THE TWO LADIES—ONE VERY STOUT—WHO
Lealled one evening last ammer, about, Jo'clock, at No.
212 Waverley place, and also stopped at the corner of Biecck, car are at least and Sixth avenue, will please send address to Omega, Horsald office. V. O. B.—ARE YOUR PEELINGS STILL THE SAME
V. as when we less met Answer through the personal
God knows my heart. I am unhappy and cannot forget
ROV. 18, 1858.

WAR NOTICE,—INFORMATION WANTED, OF THO-mas Morrisey, who left Albany about the list of August for New York, and is supposed to have callisted in one of the companies that are forming for the Irish Brigade. A favor will be conferred by any one who can give any information in regard to him. Address Thus. Hastings, Newsroom, 3

WANTED-INFORMATION OF WILLIAM WILDE He left his home on Thursday, Nov. 7. He is urins years old, dark hair; had on gingham sack, cap without front black panis, red shirt, shoes and stockings. Last seen at the corner of Washington and Christopher streets. Any in-formation of him will be thankfully received by his father, at 120 West Broadway. FRANCIS WILDE.

WILL THE GENTLEMAN WHO WISHED TO MAKE the acquaintance of a lady at Mr. Barnum's, Thurs-day, 31st, please communicate through "Personals" to JENNY.

\$10 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM 187 WILLIAM tunes. The above freward will be paid for the recovery of said property.

\$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON TUESDAY, NOV. 5, A the back and close to the tall; both cars corange; on the top of the back and close to the tall; both cars corange; on the top of the head an orange sput has a large as a 25 cent piece. Any person returning him to 53 West Houston street will receive the above reward. Any person not returning him will be deal with according to law.

\$10 REWARD.-DOG LOST ON SUNDAY, ABOUT three P. M., in Fourth street, a black and tan Bull Torrier, bad on a wire chain collar, with brase plate and a screw lock. Any person resulting the same to No. 57 West Washington place will receive the above reward.

REWARD—LOST, YESTERDAY (SUNDAY) either in St. Siephea's church or in coming out anong Twenty-eighth street to Fifth avenue to Thirty-dirst street, a blue enamelled and diamond cluster Breashin. The above reward will be paid to whoever will return it to 15 West Tuirty-first atreet. \$25 REWARD.—NO QUESTIONS ASKED, FOR THE \$25 return of a Cooper watch, No. 1,718, taken Sunday atternoon, in the rear of City Hall.

JOSEPH N. ELY, 328 Broadway.

© 7 5 EEWARD.—STOLEN. ON THE MORNING OF OIL November 9, from a house in Jerrey City, a large Cold Handing Case Watch, with chained Clan R-073 had drached, Stodd rd movement, full jewellet, chronometer balance, engraved case, with Goddess of Liberry on one side and a steamoning on the other. On returning the same to A, II, Potter, 84 Nasam street, office No. 5, the above reward will be paid and no questions asked.

\$500 REWARD.—INFORMATION WANTED REherican army; he died without issue in New York city or
state in Nov. 21, 1860, and left \$71,000 in cash and a fine entate on California; has made a will of all said cash and estate
in favor of his resistions, the family Blenkowski, in Poland.
Any person giving information at \$5 (chainam street, corner
of Tryon row, regarding this sflair, and where said will and
money are deposited, will receive the above reward.

\$\pi_500\$ REWARD.—A REWARD OF \$500 IS HEREST \$\pi_500\$ offered for information that will lead to the detection and confection of the person of Philip Augustus Embury, of Erooklyn, at Fishkill Landing, on the evening of Saturday, November 2, 1801. A DOLFH US VANDEWATER, Coroner. FISRRIL LANDING, NOV. 9, 1831.

\$1.000 REWARD.—A REWARD OF \$1,000 IS HERE and conviction of the person or persons who, on Novomber 2, 1841, at Fishkill Landing, mardered Philip Auguston Embury, of Brocklyn; said reward to be paid upon the certificate of the District Attorney that the arrest and conviction of such person or persons was caused by the party or parties claim-ing said reward.

74 Clark street, Brocklyn.

MISCELLANEOUS. A LWAYS BUY YOUR BOOTS AND SHOES AT COM-

A NER'S, 37 Bowery, next to Fifth street.

Genta' prime call, stitched Boots.

double soled Boots.

Congress Galters.

double soled Balmorals

long-legad grained Water Boots.

pegged E tots, from

Ladies', misses', boys' and children's Wear at very low pn

M. B.—Charitable societies supplied as low Sgures. DRIP POT FOR SUGAR MOULDS.—PATENT IM
proved article, by JABBOE & MACKAY, made of
wrought from, with malleable iron rim for tip to rest on; 10

will satisfy refiners of their superiority. Nos. 401, CENTS' CLOTHING REPAIRED, CLEANED AND Pressed; Cluthing made to order. A large assortment of Cassimers Pants on hand, at 75c, a pair, new and lines.

HOUSEREPERS LOOK HERE.—THE PRICE LIST and location of the depots of the People's Provision Company will appear on the eighth page of next Sunday's Herald. Son it and save money.

INVENTORS OB OTHERS HAVING USEFUL AND saleable "articles" or valuable "receipte" (such as can be sent through the mail preferred), can find purchasees for their interest in the same by calling on or addressing (enclasing stemp) J. Olift & Co., 390 Canal street. MARBLE MANTELS—GREAT REDUCTION IN about call at A. Klabbare market yard, 115 East Eighteenth arrect, usar Third avenue, New York. Orders from the country excelled with despates.

NAITHA-BENSOLE-SUBSTITUTE FOR TURPEN the 25 cents per gallon. For sale, in quantities to suit by the EEROUGH & WHEATON, 120 Maiden lane.

PRESS WANTED.—ANY ONE HAVING A GOOD HAVED.

Press, either of Campbell's or any other improved main, capable of throwing of from 300 to 700 per hour, which they are willing to dispose of at a low price, may flad a cash perchaser by dropping a line to P. W., box 137 Heraid office, Also a Card Press wanted. Give description of press, its espacity, price, where to be seen, &c. WANTED—A SECOND HAND ROLLING MILL; ALSO
a second hand Operating Chair. Address Dentia, box
636 New Haven (Conn.) Post office, describing size of mill,
price, ex-

38 CLINTON PLACE.
DEAFNESS AND IMPAIRED SIGHT CURED BY THE ÆTHERIAL INHALATOR.

Observel—Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, Occilist and Aurist, has removed his office to 33 Clinton place, between Uzalver sityplace and Broadway.

MEDICAL. A FFECTIONS CAUNED BY MERCURY AND CERTAIN
A discusse are speedily cured by Dr. WARD, 12 Leight
street. The doctor is in constant attendance.

A PERFOT CURE IS GUARANTEED. A RADICAL cure is always effected by Dr. WARD, 12 Laight street. Cures, besides, in half the usual time and at half the charges.

AN IMPORTANT WORK.—A GUIDE FOR THE MARTIES, or those contemptating it. The afflicted, debittated or diseased should not marry or adopt any treatment till they have informed themselves of the truth, only found in Dr. LAIKONTS Paris, London and New York Medical Advises and Marriage Guide (30th edition). Mailed for \$1 by EIGE-ABBOON, No. 1 Vesey street, and ROSS & TOUREY, IE Nasanu street. The Doctor cures all such affections, recents or of long standing, expeditiously and privately, as for years past, at 6d Broadway, up stairs, from \$A. M. 105 P. M.

D.R. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE NEW YORK University (Medical Callege,) and College of Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most shonrable condidance on special diseases, at his office, 20 Centre street, near Cham-bers street, N. B.—See Dr. C. 's diplomas in his office. Private entrance at No. 6 City Hall place.

DR. WARD IS TREATING ALL DISEASES OF FE males with extraordinary success. Something for every lady—his Great Benefactor. Office 19 Laight street.

DR HUNTER HAS POR THIRTY YEARS CONFINED

DR. RALPH, OFFICES 139 CROSBY STRET. COR-

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE STREET, MAY BE CON suited on all diseases of a certain nature. Twenty eight years exclusively diseases. The victims of mispaced condidence in medical pretenders can call, with a certainty of being radically cured, or no pay.

HUMAN FRAILTY."-A POPULAR ILLUSTRATED BARBOW, 164 Bleecker street. Medical Work, published by the author, Dr. H. A. BARROW, 154 Bleecker street, four doors from Macdougal atreet, New York, Price 25 cents, in postage stamps; sent free everywhere. Consultations as usual. DROFESSOR RESTELL, 162 CHAMPERS STREET, CAN